DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 303 632 CE 051 884

TITLE	Retail Florist: Designing Basic Types of Arrangements.
INSTITUTION	Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale.
PUB DATE	89
NOTE	52p.; Prepared by SIU AgResource. For a related document, see CE 051 885.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Classroom Techniques; *Design Crafts; Distributive Education; *Floriculture; Learning Activities; Lesson Plans; Postsecondary Education; *Retailing; Secondary Education; Teaching Methods; Units of Study; Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS	*Floral Designers

ABSTRACT

This retail florist unit guide is provided to help teachers teach a unit on designing basic types of flower arrangements. Topics covered are principles of design, foundation materials used, foundation securing methods, tints and flower dyes, wire and ribbon sizes, color harmony, and basic types of arrangements. Learning activities include choosing style of arrangement, choosing vase for arrangement, choosing flowers for the arrangement, designing a centerpiece, designing a triangle or symmetrical arrangement, and designing an L-shaped or asymmetrical arrangement. The materials in the unit include information sheets illustrated with line drawings, a lesson plan, evaluation checklists, and two tests with answer keys. (KC)

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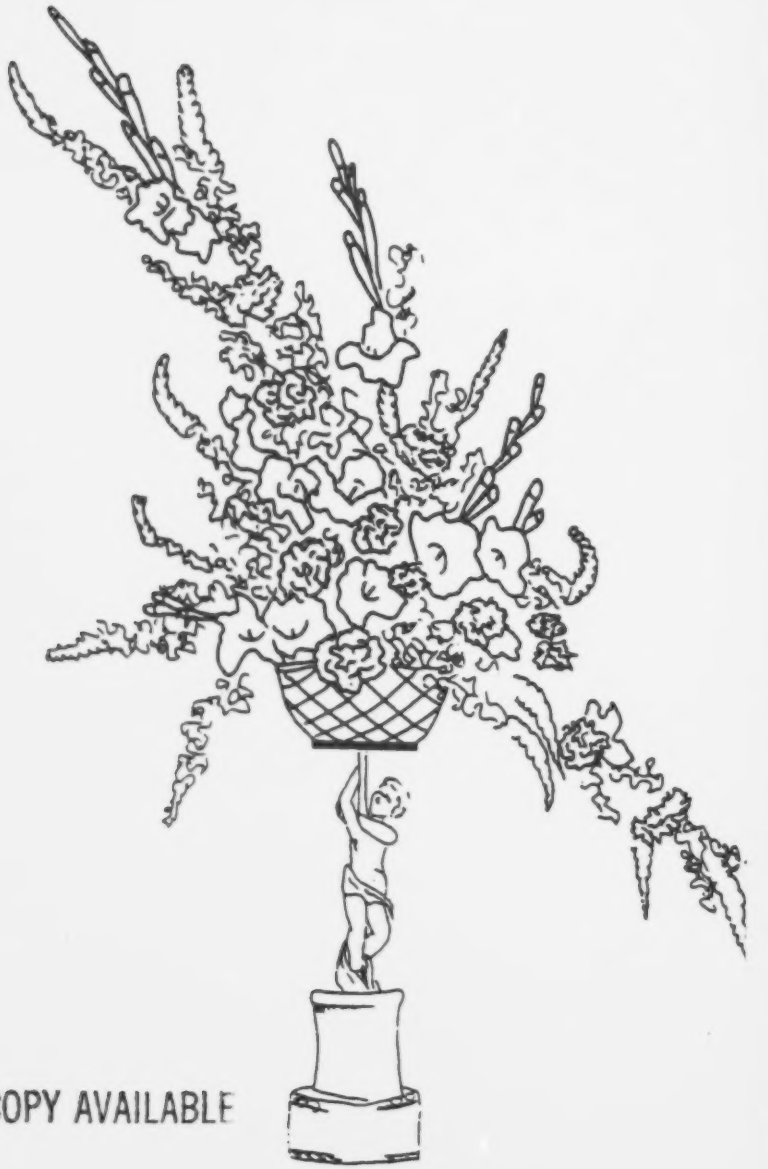
RETAIL FLORIST



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Designing Basic Types of Arrangements

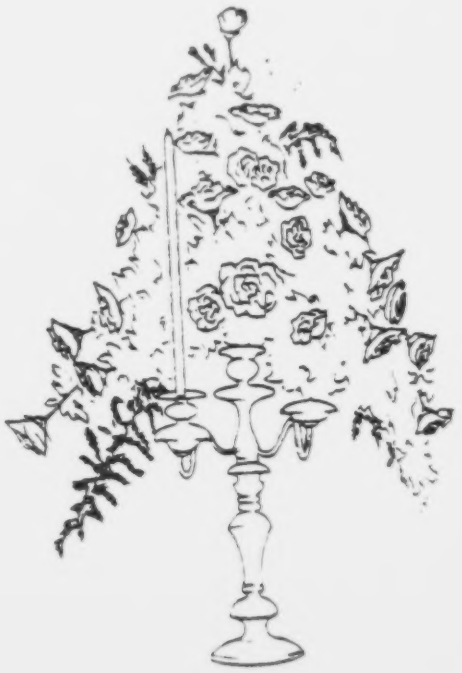
Designing Basic Types of Arrangements

WHAT TO KNOW

Principles of design
Foundation materials used
Foundation securing methods
Tints and flower dyes
Wire and ribbon sizes
Color harmony
Basic types of arrangements

WHAT TO DO

Choose style of arrangement
Choose vase for arrangement
Choose flowers for arrangement
Design centerpiece
Design triangle or symmetrical arrangement
Design L-shaped or asymmetrical arrangement



Principles of design are basic laws that have come to the surface after centuries of testing by proven masters. They apply with some variation to all the arts. Each of the principles are related to and dependent upon each other. Once you understand them you will begin to see how they work together in creating an expert flower arrangement.

The basic major principles are:

1. Balance
2. Proportion
3. Rhythm
4. Orientation
5. Harmony

The minor principles are:

6. Unity
7. Dominance
8. Contrast
9. Focal point
10. Creativity

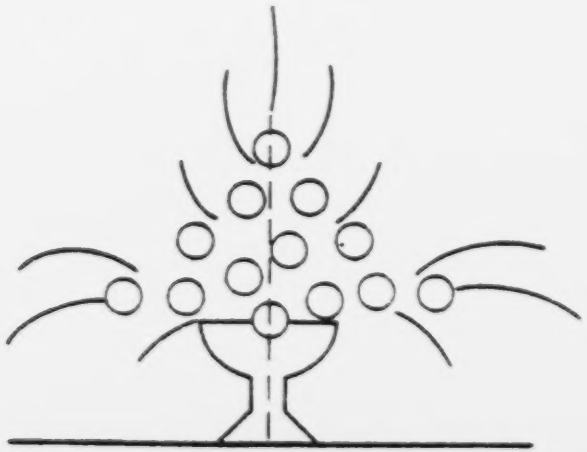


FIG. 7-1 Symmetrical B[illegible]

FIG. 7-2 Asymmetrical Design

1. Balance is the visual weight of an arrangement.

   Two Types of Balance:

   A. Symmetrical - each side has equal visual weight. If there was an imaginary line running vertically through the center of the arrangement, each side would be alike with maybe a slight variation, but same visual weight.

   B. Asymmetrical - has unequal visual weight distributed at unequal distances from the central axis. This design form is seen in the scalene triangle and crescent.

2. Proportion is the size relationship of the various parts and accessories of an arrangement. These include flowers, foliage, container, and location the arrangement will be placed.

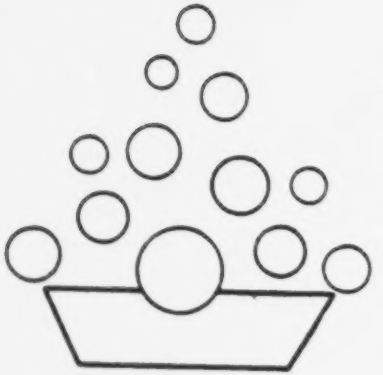


FIG. 7-9 Good

FIG. 7-8

3. Rhythm is the orderly placing and spacing of flowers that suggests a smooth line that the eye follows from the outer edge of the arrangement to the focal point. It gives the arrangement a feeling of motion.

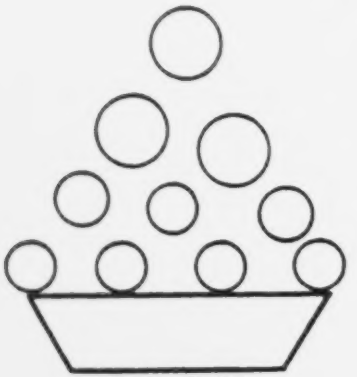


FIG. 7-10
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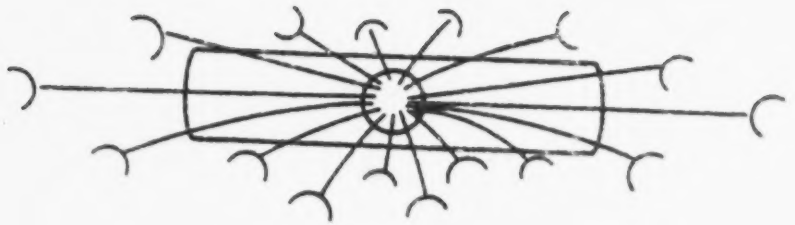


FIG. 7-3 Good

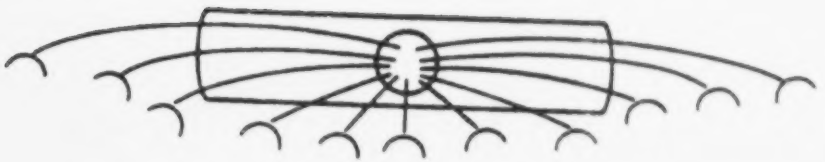
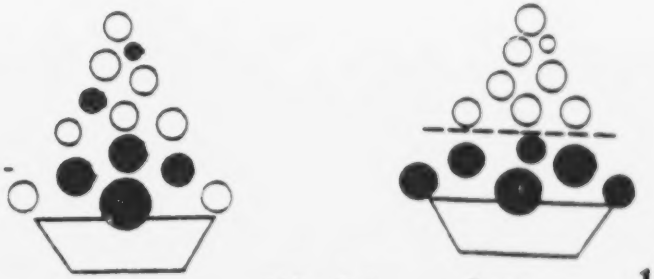


FIG 7-3 Poor

4. Orientation is the use of depth in an arrangement. Flowers should not all be placed on the same plane.

5. Harmony is a difficult principle to define. The viewer should see the arrangement as one total picture rather than vase, flowers, accessories, etc. They should blend together. There are many harmony faults:
   A. Crossing main line in arrangement
   B. Color scattering without blending
   C. Overcrowding
   D. Stems coming from all parts of the arrangement rather than one central axis
   E. Too much or too little variety
   F. Too dominant a container

Good FIG. 7-4 Poor



Good FIG. 7-5 Poor

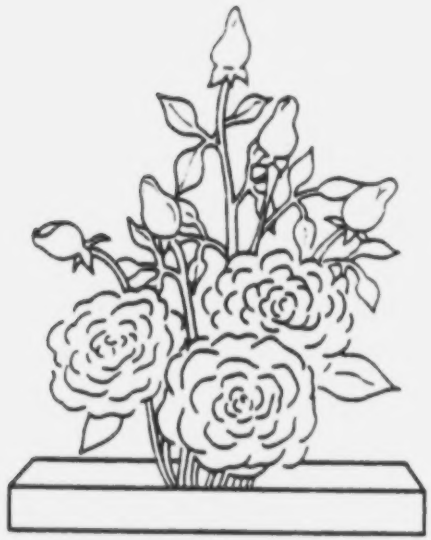


FIG. 7-5 Poor Unity

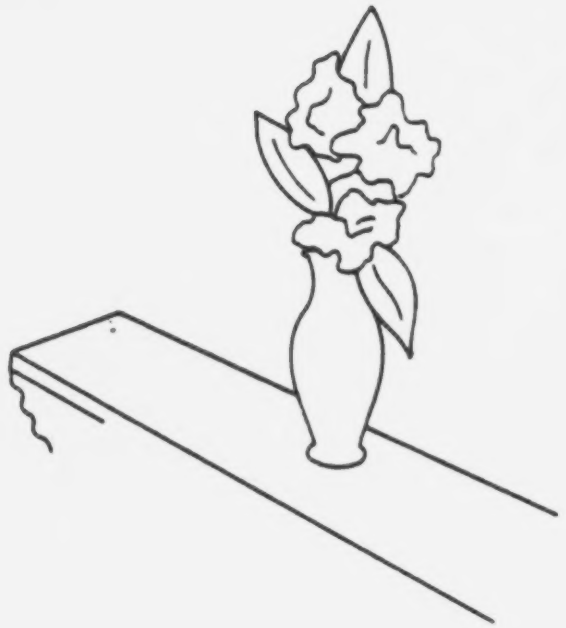
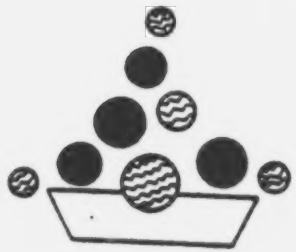


FIG. 7-6 Good Unity

6. Unity is closely related to harmony but we can separate them by saying harmony is the total beauty and unity is a oneness or an artistic wholeness that results in harmony.

7. Dominance means a stressing or emphasizing of a line or color in an arrangement. One line should be taller with all others taking second place as one color should be emphasized so they are not fighting for attention.



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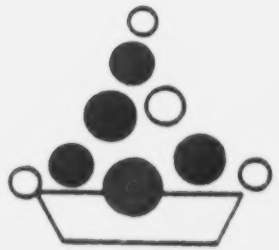

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FIG. 7-7

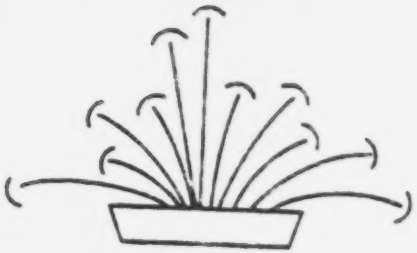


FIG. 7-11 Good

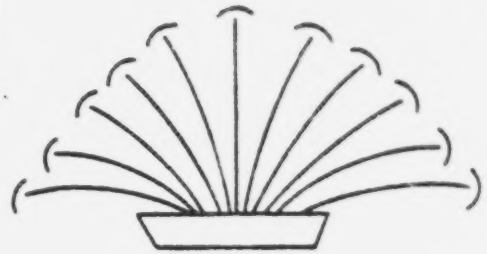


FIG. 7-11 Poor

8. Contrast is putting elements together so their differences will be emphasized. This applies to form, color, and size. This should be done to accent, relieve dullness, but not overdone to cause discord and confusion in the arrangement.

FIG. 7-12 Good
Contrast

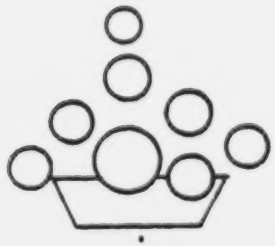


FIG. 7-12 Poor
Contrast

9. Focal Point is the center of interest or the spot in the arrangement that the eye is led to. Here the strongest and most dominant colors are used. There can be more than one focal point if it is such that they are not both seen at the same time as in a round centerpiece.

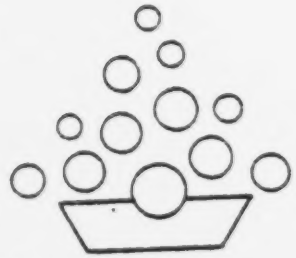


FIG. 7-13 Good

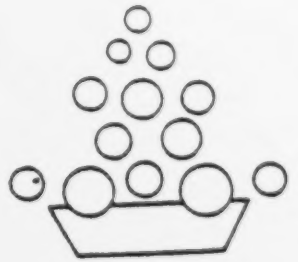


FIG. 7-13 Poor

10. Creativity - A beginning designer is tempted to try to duplicate an arrangement, following a "recipe" from more experienced designers. The true joy in arranging comes when you feel free to use your creative spirit.

Designing round centerpiece:

1. Choose a low container
2. Secure foundation material
3. Cut greens at an angle and green the container. Position greens so they form a circle when looked on from above. Be sure to cover foundation material with the greens.
4. Choose flowers appropriate for occasion.

FIG. 7-14 Greening the arrangement

5. Place first flower in the center of oasis.
6. The flower head should be positioned so it appears to be growing to the ceiling. This flower should not extend more than 15" from the table

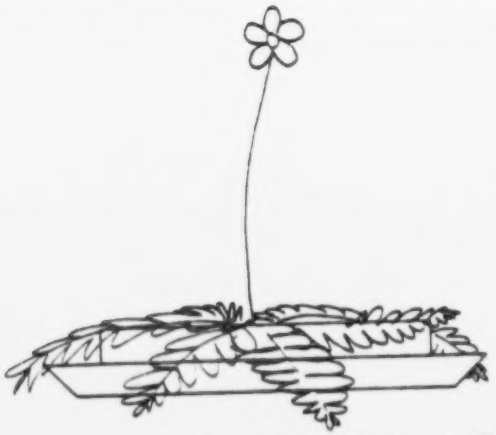


FIG. 7-15 Placement of first flower

7. The second through fifth flowers should be placed near the base of the container. The flower stems should be parallel to the table. The flowers should form the outline of a circle.

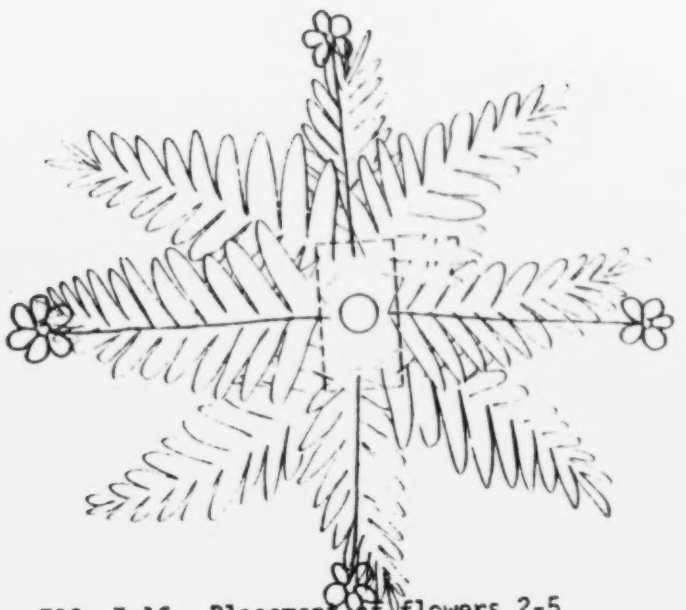


FIG. 7-16 Placement of flowers 2-5

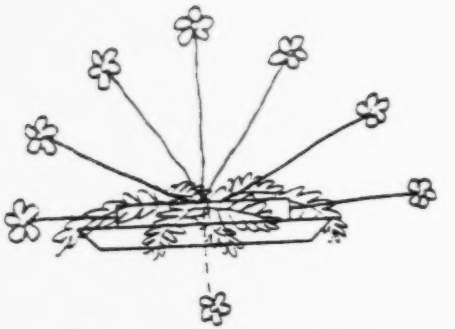


FIG. 7-17 Basic Outline

8. The next group of flowers should be placed to round the distance between the first top flower and flowers 2-5.

9. This completes the basic outline of the arrangement. Other flowers should be added to fill in the outline and create depth.

10. Filler material such as statice or baby's breath can be used to enhance the arrangement.

11. Additional greens may be added at this time to fill any existing holes or to cover foundation material.

EVALUATION CHECK-OFF FORM FOR ROUND CENTERPIECE
USING FRESH FLOWERS
(Maximum score = 100 points)

_____1. Is the container suitable for arrangement?

_____2. Is the foundation material secure?

_____3. Is the arrangement the proper height and width?

_____4. Is the flower placement correct?

_____5. Is the foliage placement correct?

_____6. Is the arrangement round?

_____7. Is color used effectively?

_____8. Does the arrangement make use of design principles such as focal point, depth, etc.?

_____9. Are the flowers secure in the arrangement?

_____10. Is the arrangement saleable?

Designing a long and low centerpiece:

1. Green container as was done when making round centerpiece. However, position greens so they form an oval when looked down upon from above.

2. Place first flower in center of oasis. The flower head should be positioned so it appears to be growing to the ceiling.

3. Flowers #2-5 should be placed near the base of the container. The flower stems should be parallel to the table. These flowers form a pointed oval when looked on from above.

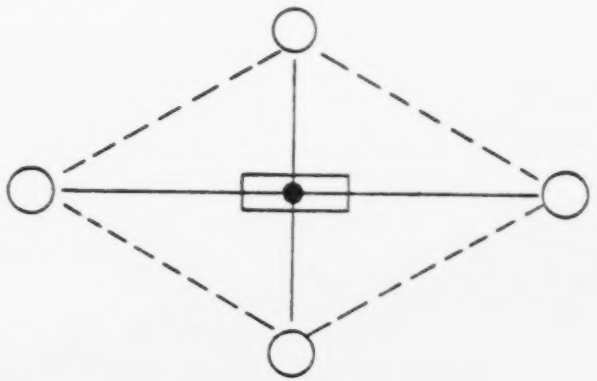


FIG. 7-18 Basic Outline

FOUNDATION MATERIALS USED FOR CUT FLOWERS

Foam materials
1. Oasis - regular, springtime, deluxe (extra firm), instant
2. Quickee - regular, soft, jumbo
3. Niagra foam
   A. prefilled in container
   B. contains preservative
4. SnoPak

Needlepoint
1. Kinzan
   A. good for woody stems
   B. used mostly by garden clubs and home arrangers
   C. used for Japanese arranging

Chicken wire
1. Used widely by florists
2. Sometimes used in combination with oasis, crushed styrofoam, or vermiculite

Crushed or shredded styrofoam
1. Used widely by florists
2. Good foundation for flowers; water is readily available

Vermiculite
1. Cheaper than styrofoam but not as clean; water spilled from containers will stain.

SECURING FOUNDATION MATERIALS

Tape
1. Available in green and white
2. Must be used on dry containers
3. Does not adhere well to all surfaces (milk glass)
4. Inexpensive to use

Hot Wax
1. Available in green and white
2. Must be melted to use
3. Not always suitable for all foundation materials (foam, shredded styrofoam, vermiculite)
4. Reasonably inexpensive

Hot Glue Gun
1. Quick and easy
2. Must have electrical outlet near design table
3. Relatively expensive

Wire
1. Used on paper maché containers and standing sprays.

FLORAL WIRE

1. Sized by American Wire Gauge
2. #16-#30 normally used by florists
3. Smaller the #, larger the wire
4. 12 lb. boxes--18" & 24" available
5. Available in green coated (more expensive) and bare (will rust)

Special Wire

1. Paddle wire--light wire on paddle; used on wreaths and sprays
2. Flocked wire; corsages

RIBBON

1. Sized 1-120
2. #1, 3, 5 for corsages; #3 most common
3. #9 & 5 for pot tie; #9 most common
4. #40 & 100 for funeral design

The larger the floral piece, the larger ribbon you should use.

TINTING AND COLORING FLOWERS

Dip Dye - flower head dipped in liquid, rinsed, and dyed.

1. Advantages
   - A. quick
   - B. inexpensive
   - C. uniform colors in large quantities
   - D. more natural colors than other methods
2. Disadvantages
   - A. dye may rub off on clothes (corsages)
   - B. flowers will rot easily if dye is not rinsed well

Absorption Dyes - dye placed in water containers; flowers take up dye through stems.

1. Advantages
   - A. easy
   - B. inexpensive
   - C. dye is in flower - will not rub off
   - D. good for large quantity
2. Disadvantages
   - A. not uniform
   - B. hard to get dark colors
   - C. keep quality reduced
   - D. must wait about 6-10 hours for day to be absorbed

Sprays

1. Tints - spray dye
   A. Advantages
      1) preserves flower
      2) quick and easy
      3) wide range of colors
      4) uniform
   B. Disadvantages
      1) expensive
      2) health hazard if not used in proper ventilation
2. Floral paint
   A. Advantages
      1) preserves flower
      2) quick and easy
      3) wide range of colors
   B. Disadvantages
      1) not uniform
      2) expensive
      3) health hazard if not used in proper ventilation
      4) does not provide natural colors
3. Mist and Dye - non-aerosol spray
   A. Advantages
      1) non-aerosol spray
      2) wider color range
   B. Disadvantages
      1) takes long

COLOR

Warm and Cool Colors

1. Warm and advancing colors are:
   A. Reds, oranges, and yellows
      1) these colors have the strongest visual attraction
      2) they tend to stand out more in an arrangement, therefore they are advancing colors
      3) think of the sun and fire as warmth
2. Cool or receding colors are:
   A. Blues, greens, and violets
      1) these colors seem to recede in a flower arrangement, creating depth
      2) these colors are restful to the eye as blue skies, green grass and violet shadows at dusk
3. Neutral colors are:
   A. Black, white and gray
      1) these colors neither advance or recede
      2) in flower arranging they are used to intensify other colors by contrasting with them

The Color Wheel - We speak of color schemes. These are identified from the color wheel

1. Fundamental color
   A. Primary colors
      1) red
      2) yellow
      3) blue

      From these colors all other colors can be made. They are placed at equal distances on the color wheel.
   B. Secondary colors
      1) orange
      2) green
      3) violet
   C. Tertiary colors
      1) red-violet
      2) red-orange
      3) yellow-orange
      4) yellow-green
      5) blue-green
      6) blue-violet

      The name of the primary color is always used first.

Color Schemes:

1. Monochromatic - one color and color created by adding white or black. Example: pinks-→reds
2. Analogous - two or more colors next to each other on the color wheel. Example: green-→ green-yellow--yellow
3. Complementary - colors directly opposite each other on the color wheel

Color in Arrangements

1. Color balance
   - A. Equal visual weight of color
   - B. Balance light and dark colors
   - C. Use stronger brighter colors low and to the center
2. Color rhythm
   - A. Transition - gradual change from one color to the next
   - B. Repetition - use of colors more than once; pick up the color in the center of one flower with another flower the same color. Example: white daisies with yellow centers and yellow carnations.
3. Color contrast - colors can seem much deeper or lighter when placed with contrasting colors
   - A. Subtle contrast - blue, lavender and pink--best for close viewing tend to look lost at a distance
   - B. Sharp contrast - red and white can be seen easily at a distance

Predesign considerations:

1. Number of people
   a. The centerpiece should be in scale with the table. The number of people will affect the size of the table.

2. Location
   a. The centerpiece should take the shape of the table.
   b. A round centerpiece should be used for a round or square table
   c. An oblong centerpiece should be used for an oval or rectangular table
   d. The centerpiece should coordinate with its surroundings. Its color and texture should compliment the table and the table setting
   e. People sitting at the table should be able to see over the centerpiece. The centerpiece should generally not be over 15" tall.

3. Occasion
   a. The centerpiece should be designed for the occasion whether its informal or formal.
   b. Novelty items can be added for the appropriate occasion. (Example: you may want to use party horns in arrangement for a birthday)

4. Color
   a. The colors in the centerpiece should create and reflect the mood of the occasion

Types of Centerpieces:

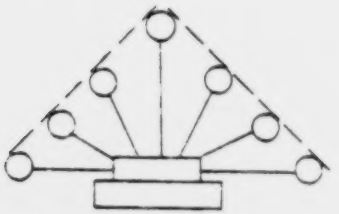
1. Round
   a. A round centerpiece is used for a round or square table

2. Long and low
   a. A long and low is used for oval or rectangular shaped tables

3. Buffet
   a. This arrangement is usually one-sided, although it may be an all-around arrangement. If people will be seeing the arrangement from behind, use an all-around arrangement.
   b. The arrangement can be formal or informal
   c. It can be asymmetrical or symmetrical. This centerpiece will be included with symmetrical and asymmetrical arrangement

4. Flowers should be positioned so a wide triangle is shaped when looked at from the side.

5. Flowers should also be placed so they form a narrower triangle when looked on from the end.



F FIG. 7-19 End View

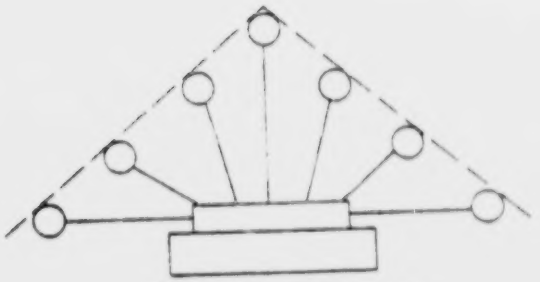


FIG. 7-20 Side View

6. This will form the outline of the design. Use other flowers to fill in the design and create depth.

7. Filler material can be used as accent material. Foliage can also be used for accent.

EVALUATION CHECK-OFF FORM FOR LONG AND LOW CENTERPIECE USING FRESH FLOWERS
(Maximum score=100 points)

____ 1. Is the container suitable for arrangement?

____ 2. Is the foundation material secure?

____ 3. Is the arrangement the proper height and width?

____ 4. Is the flower placement correct?

____ 5. Is the foliage placement correct?

____ 6. Does the arrangement have good lines?

____ 7. Is color used effectively?

____ 8. Does the arragnement make use of design principles such as focal point, depth, etc.?

____ 9. Are the flowers secure in arrangement?

____10. Is the arrangement saleable?

Comments:

Basic Symmetrical Arrangement

1. Symmetrical arrangements are used for a wide number of occasions
   a. Small symmetrical arrangements are often sent to hsopitals
   b. Larger symmetrical arrangements are often used in buffet centerpieces, grand opening arrangements, and funeral arrangements

Designing a symmetrical arrangement:

1. Choose and prepare container
2. Establish the line of the arrangement with the greens. Then use greens to cover foundation material.

FIG. 7-21 Greening the container

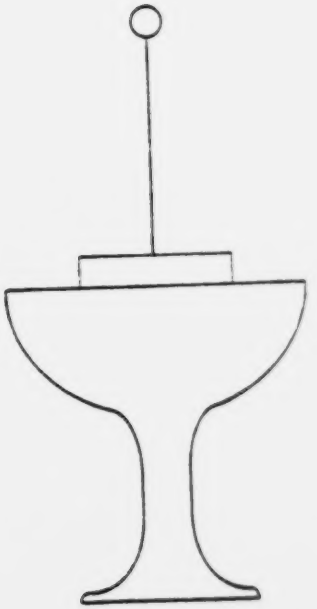


FIG. 7-22 Placement of first flower

3. Establishing the line
   a. The first flower in the arrangement should be the tallest flower of the arrangement--at least 1 1/2 times the height of the container, and placed so the flower stem is positioned in the center near the back of container.

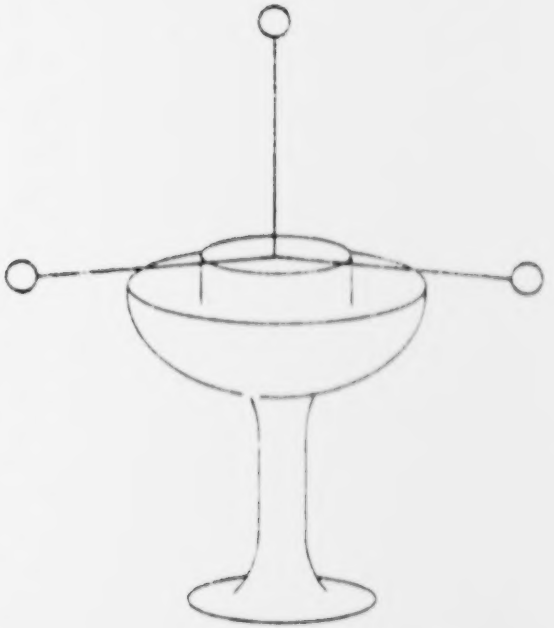


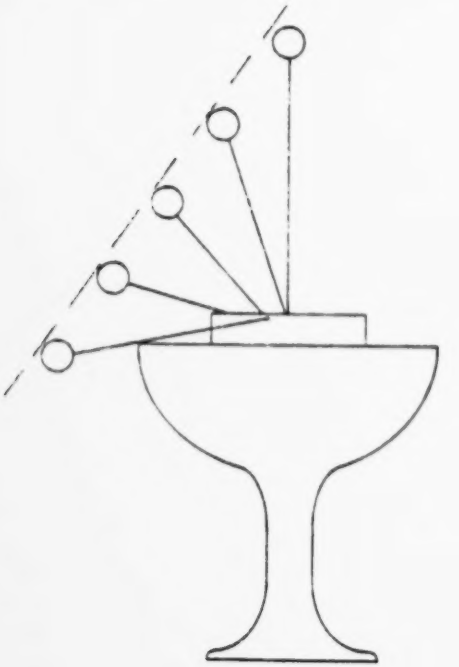
FIG. 7-23 Placement of flowers 2 and 3.

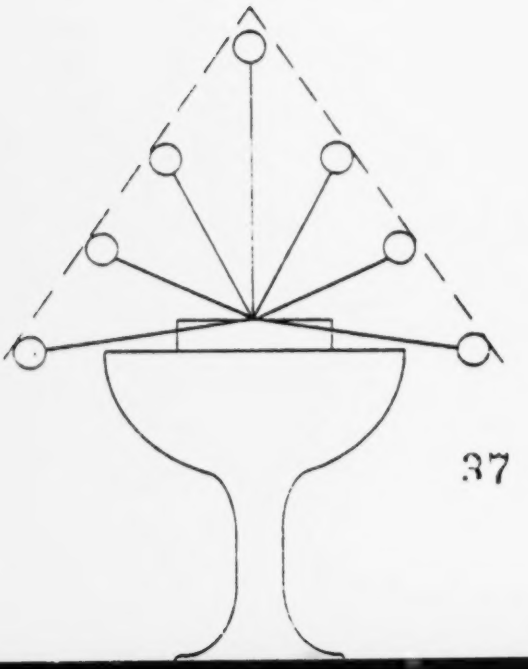
b. Flowers 2 and 3-- width should not exceed 2 time the height of flower 1. Place flowers at slight downward angle at sides of the arrangement. Flower heads should be slightly below rim of container.

c. Flowers 1, 2, & 3 form basic outline of arrangement. They also develop focal point for arrangement.

d. Flowers 4, 5, 6, & 7-- work to fill in outline of arrangement. They should be placed at an angle toward focal point. Flower heads should not exceed basic framework

e. Flowers 8, 9, 10, & 11--should form a vertical line from #1 down to the base of container. Flowers should be angled toward focal point. They should also form a triangle from side view.





f. Place flower #11 slightly below rim of container. Place smaller flowers towards top and larger flowers towards bottom.

g. Flowers 12, 13, 14, & 15--fill in remaining spaces with #12, 13, 14 & 15. Place flowers at an angle toward focal point. Lower some flowers into arrangement to form depth. All flowers at the same height causes monotony.

h. Finishing--if flowers are small, fill in arrangement where needed with more flowers. Remember to balance flowers so the left side has the same number of flowers as the right side.

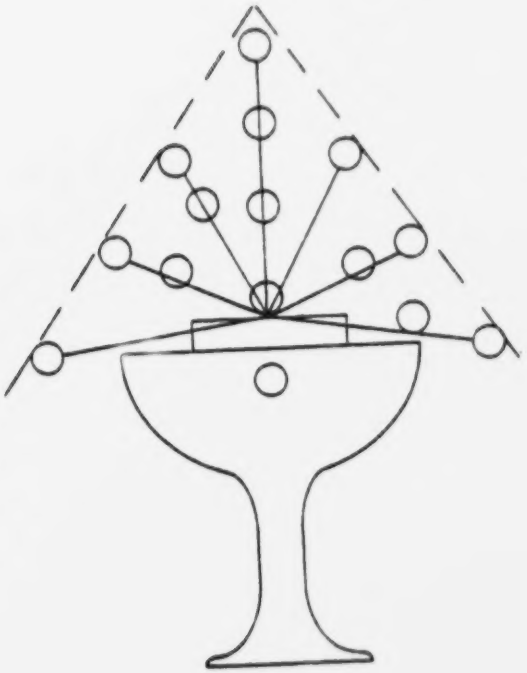


FIG. 7-25 Fill in Outline

EVALUATION CHECK-OFF FORM FOR SYMMETRICAL ARRANGEMENT USING FRESH FLOWERS
(Maximum score = 100 points)

____ 1. Is the container suitable for arrangement?

____ 2. Is the foundation material secure?

____ 3. Is the arrangement the proper height and width?

____ 4. Is the flower placement correct?

____ 5. Is the foliage placement correct?

____ 6. Does the arrangement have good line?

____ 7. Is color used effectively?

____ 8. Does the arrangement make use of design principles such as focal point, depth, etc.?

____ 9. Are the flowers secure in the arrangement?

____10. Is the arrangement saleable?

Comments:

L-shaped arrangement (asymmetrical)

Designing an L-shaped arrangement:

1. Choose and prepare container. A low container works well.

2. Establish line using flowers and greens
   a. Flower 1:
      1) should be the tallest flower of the arrangement
      2) should be at least 1 1/2 times taller than the container
      3) should be placed towards the back, near the corner

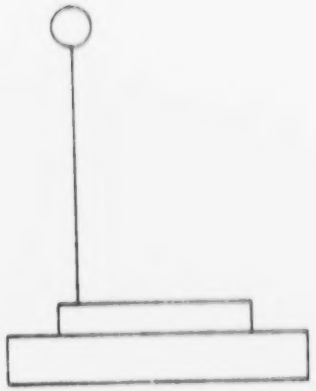


FIG. 7-25 Placement of first flower

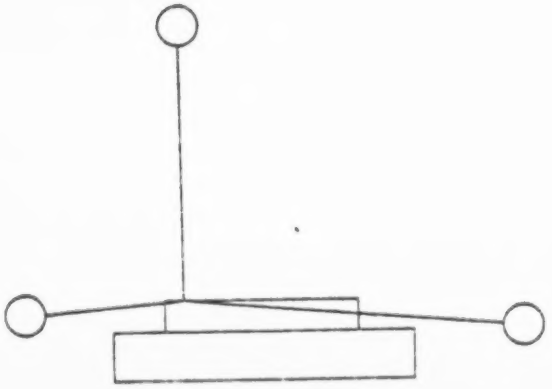


FIG. 7-27 Placement of flowers 2 and 3

b. Flowers 2 and 3:
   1) place flowers 2 and 3 at a slight downward angle at sides of arrangement.
   2) flower #2 should not exceed 3/4 the length of flower #1
   3) flower #3 should be approximately 1/3 the length of flower #1
   4) flower heads should be slightly lower than container
   5) use greens to reinforce these lines

EVALUATION CHECK-OFF FORM FOR L-SHAPED ARRANGEMENT USING FRESH FLOWERS
(Maximum score = 100 points)

____ 1. Is the container suitable for arrangement?

____ 2. Is the foundation material secure?

____ 3. Is the arrangement the proper height and width?

____ 4. Is the flower placement correct?

____ 5. Is the foliage placement correct?

____ 6. Does the arrangement have good line?

____ 7. Is color used effectively?

____ 8. Does the arrangement make use of design principles such as focal point, depth, etc.?

____ 9. Are the flowers secure in the arrangement?

____10. Is the arrangement saleable?

Comments:

1. Practice basic round centerpiece design. Fresh flowers or artificial flowers may be used for this activity.

2. Design a round centerpiece using fresh flowers.

3. Design long and low centerpiece using permanent flowers or fresh flowers.

4. Make long and low centerpiece using fresh flowers.

5. Practice designing a symmetrical arrangement using permanent flowers or fresh flowers.

6. Design a symmetrical arrangement using fresh flowers.

7. Practice designing an L-shaped arrangement with permanent or fresh flowers.

8. Make a fresh flower L-shaped arrangement.

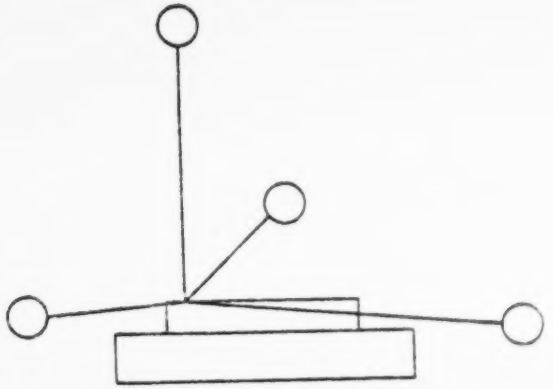


FIG. 7-28 Placement of flower 4

c. Flower #4 is placed at an angle halfway betweenflowers 1 and 2
   1) flower #4 should be 1/2 - 1/3 the length of #1

d. Flowers #5-6 should be placed to add balance to the arrangement
   1) flower #5 is placed at an angle to the left of flower #1
   2) flower #6 is placed at an angle between flowers 2 and 4. Flower #6 should be 3/4 the length of #2

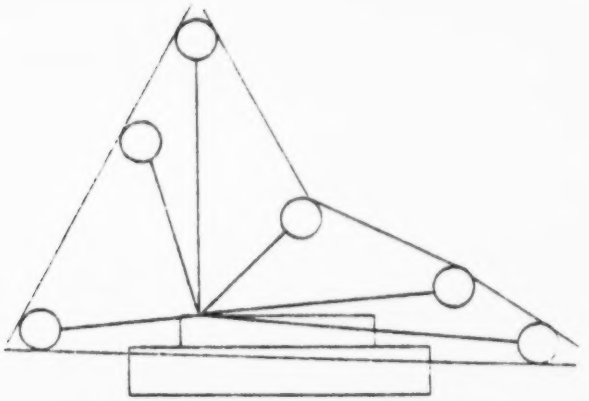


FIG. 7-29 Basic outline

3) use greens and flowers as needed to fill in line and finish arrangement.
4) be careful not to position flowers outside the line of the arrangement.

LESSON TITLE	BASIC TYPES OF ARRANGEMENTS
INSTRUCTOR NOTES	LESSON SCRIPT
	1. Students observe different types of arrangements utilizing slide sets, book, and wire service brochures. Materials Needed slide sets floral arrangement books and magazines wire service brochures 2. Students should practice basic round centerpiece design. Fresh flowers or artificial flowers may be used for this activity. Materials Needed 15-30 flowers per student styrofoam or oasis picking machine wire cutters 3. Students will design a round centerpiece using fresh flowers. Materials Needed 15-30 fresh flowers per student greenery container oasis Davies tape floral knife florist wire wire cutters 4. Students design long and low centerpieces using permanent flowers or fresh flowers. Materials Needed 18-35 flowers per student styrofoam wire cutters picking machine

LESSON TITLE	BASIC TYPES OF ARRANGEMENTS
INSTRUCTOR NOTES	LESSON SCRIPT

5. Students will make long and low centerpiece using fresh flowers.

Materials Needed

18-35 fresh flowers per student	Davies tape
greenery	floral knife
container	florist wire
oasis	wire cutters

6. Each student practice designing a symmetrical arrangement using permanent flowers or fresh flowers.

Materials Needed

18-28 flowers per student
styrofoam or oasis
container
picking machine
wire cutters

7. Students will design a symmetrical arrangement using fresh flowers.

Materials Needed

18-28 fresh flowers per student	Davies tape
greenery	floral knife
container	florist wire
oasis	wire cutters

8. Students will practice designing an L-shaped arrangement with permanent or fresh flowers.

Materials Needed

10-20 flowers per student
styrofoam or oasis
container
picking machine
wire cutters

LESSON TITLE	BASIC TYPES OF ARRANGEMENTS
INSTRUCTOR NOTES	LESSON SCRIPT
	9. Students will make a fresh flower L-shaped arrangement. Materials Needed 10-20 fresh flowers per student — Davies tape greenery — floral knife container — florist wire oasis — wire cutters

TEST

Fill in blank:

1 pt. for each answer

1. A _____ centerpiece should be used for a square or round table.
2. A _____ centerpiece should be used for an oval or rectangular table.
3. A centerpiece should not be over _____ inches tall because people should be able to see over it.

Listing:

4. List 3 occasions where a symmetrical arrangement would be a good choice to use.

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. Novelty items may be added to centerpieces. Name a novelty item which would be appropriate for:

   Valentine's Day _____

   anniversary _____

   4th of July _____

True or False:

_____6. The centerpiece should be in scale with the table.

_____7. If people will be seeing the back of a buffet centerpiece, an all-around centerpiece should be used.

_____8. If the right side of a symmetrical arrangement has 9 flowers, the left side should have 6 flowers.

_____9. An L-shaped arrangement is an example of a symmetrical arrangement.

_____10. The tallest flower in a symmetrical arrangement should be at least 1 1/2 times the height of the container.

_____11. The tallest flower in an asymmetrical arrangement should not be taller than 1 1/2 times the height of the container.

12. Using the guidelines we have discussed, make a creative arrangement of your choice (OR DRAW LOTS).

49

KEY

1. Round
2. long and low
3. 15"
4. hospital, grand opening, funeral, buffet
5. V. Day - (examples) hearts, cupids
   anniver.- emblem, gold-50, silver-25
   July 4 - flags, Uncle Sam hats, firecrackers
6. T
7. T
8. F
9. F
10. T
11. F
12. 16 points - Use the guidelines from appropriate evaluation check-off form.

answers will vary

TEST

I.

1. List 4 foundation materials

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____

2. List 3 ways of tinting or coloring flowers

1._____
2._____
3._____

3. List the ribbon sizes commonly used for

1. Corsages_____
2. Pot tie_____
3. Funeral_____

4. List 3 securing materials

1._____
2._____
3._____

II. True or False

_____1. Red, orange and blue are warm colors
_____2. Secondary colors are orange, green and violet
_____3. An example of an analogous color scheme would be red, red-orange, yellow.
_____4. An example of a complementary color scheme would be red and green.
_____5. An example of a monochromatic color scheme would be lavender, violet and white.

III. Matching

____1.	Balance	a	depth
____2.	Proportion	b	center of interest
____3.	Rhythm	c	total picture
____4.	Orientation	d	size relationship of arrangements parts & accessories
____5.	Harmony	e	relieve dullness, accent
____6.	Unity	f	visual weight
____7.	Dominance	g	originality
____8.	Contrast	h	oneness-artistic wholeness
____9.	Focal Point	i	gives arrangement feeling of motion
____10.	Creativity	j	stressing or emphasizing a line given

TEST KEY

I. 1. 1 foam (oasis)
2 checken wire
3 crushed styrofoam
4 vermiculite
5 water pic

2. 1 dip dye
absorption
3 spray

3. 1 3 (1&5) sometimes
2 9
3 40 & 120

4. 1 tape
2 hot wax
3 hot glue
4 wire
5 cling

II. 1. false
2. True
3. false
4. True
5. True

III. 1 f
2 d
3 i
4 a
5 c
6 h
7 j
8 e
9 b
10 g